Thai SOLT I

Module 4 Lesson 2

CHINA
MYANMAR
LAOS
CHIANG MAI
THAILAND
BANGKOK
CAMBODIA
PATTAYA
VIETNAM
ANDAMAN SEA
SAMUI
GULF OF THAILAND
PHUKET
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
SINGAPORE

Geography

Objectives **Module 4**
Lesson 2

At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to identify countries and nationalities. Under this Terminal Learning Objective, the students will be able to:

1. Recognize countries and locations of the target region. This task will include:

- Recognize the countries' location, the capitals, and major cities
- Describe its area and borders
- Identify national flags of the countries in the target region
- Describe the geography of the target region
- Talk about the location of the military installation of the TR
- Brief about the TR

2. Identify nationalities. This task will include:

- Identify languages in different countries
- Identify different ethnic groups
- Describe demographic composition

Introduction
Module 4 Lesson 2

The Kingdom of Thailand is situated in the heart of Southeast Asia, with Bangkok as the capital city. Thailand's land area is 198,114 square miles, the shape of which resembles an ancient ax. The country shares a border with Myanmar (Burma), Laos, Cambodia, and Malaysia. It borders two bodies of water, the Gulf of Thailand and the Indian Ocean. Thailand measures approximately 1,553 miles north to south and 776 miles east to west. It is roughly the size of Texas. It has 1,143 coastal miles on the Gulf of Thailand and 528 miles on the Indian Ocean.

Introduction
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Scenario:

A: [illegible] B: [illegible]	*continent*
A: [illegible] B: [illegible]	*direction, point of the compass* *southeast*
A: [illegible]	*adjacent to*
B: [illegible]	*north / west*
[illegible]	*east*
[illegible]	*south*
[illegible]	

True or False? **T / F**

1. Thailand is in Southwest Asia. _______
2. Thailand borders Laos in the south. _______
3. Cambodia is to the southeast of Thailand. _______

Exercise 1
Read the following article and underline the parts that contain the answer to the questions.

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

Exercise 2

Read the following article and underline the parts that contain the answer to the questions.

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
illegible

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

Pair up and quiz each other on the location of one's home state in the US. Try to be as accurate as possible, giving a geographical location relative to other states and points of reference.

Example: A: [illegible]
B: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
A: [illegible]
B: [illegible]
[illegible]

Words you may need: [illegible] gulf / [illegible] ocean / [illegible] sea / [illegible] lake / [illegible] or [illegible] peninsula

Introduction
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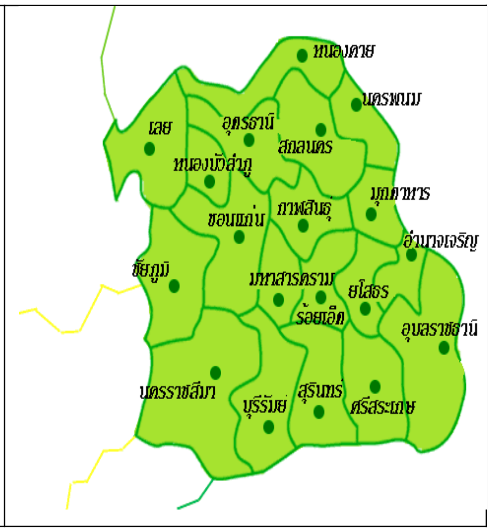
Thailand is divided into four natural regions (□□□): the north, northeast, the central plain, and the south. The North is a mountainous region comprising natural forest, ridges and deep, narrow alluvial valleys. The Northeast region is an arid region characterized by a rolling surface and undulating hills. Central Thailand is a lush, fertile valley--the richest and most extensive rice-producing area in the country. The southern region is hilly, thick in forests and rich deposits of minerals and iron ores. This region is the center for the production of rubber and the cultivation of other tropical crops.

1. □□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

2. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□



3. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□

4. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

เชียงราย
แม่ฮ่องสอน
พะเยา
น่าน
เชียงใหม่
ลำปาง
ลำพูน
แพร
อุตรดิตถ์
สุโขทัย
ตาก
พิษณุโลก
เพชรบูรณ์
พิจิตร
กำแพงเพชร
นครสวรรค์
อุทัยธานี

Introduction
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Tip of the Day

Founded in the thirteenth century, the Kingdom of Thailand was known until 1939 as Siam, a word which still, for many visitors, evokes visions of an ancient land of mystery and allure. Once referred to as Siamese, the people of Thailand are now called "Thai", which itself means 'Free', Thailand being "The Land of The Free."

Exercise 4
Prepare 76 flashcards with the name of one Thai province on one side and the name of the region in which it is located on the other. Distribute the cards and call out the name of a province. The student who has this card has to correctly name the region.

Exercise 5 (Group Work)
Divide the class in two teams and call out provinces. The team that matches it with the correct region receives a point. Play any variation of this game you can think of.

Exercise 6
Look at the maps of the four regions again. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate directions.

1. [illegible] ________________ [illegible]
2. [illegible]________________[illegible]
3. [illegible]________________[illegible]
4. [illegible]________________[illegible]
5. [illegible]________________[illegible]
6. [illegible]________________[illegible]
7. [illegible]________________[illegible]
8. [illegible]________________[illegible]
9. [illegible]________________[illegible]
10. [illegible]________________[illegible]

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Topography: ลักษณะภูมิประเทศ Thailand displays considerable geographical and climatic variety in its major regions.

ลักษณะภูมิประเทศของภาคต่างๆมีดังนี้

๑. ภาคกลาง ภูมิประเทศส่วน
ใหญ่เป็นที่ราบลุ่มแม่น้ำ
กับมีภูเขาเตี้ยๆเป็นบาง
ตอน มีแม่น้ำที่ สำคัญไหลผ่าน คือแม่น้ำปิง แม่น้ำน่าน แม่น้ำป่าสัก แม่น้ำแม่กลอง แม่น้ำบาง ปะกง และแม่น้ำที่ใหญ่ที่สุดคือ
แม่น้ำ เจ้าพระยา

๒. ภาคเหนือ ภูมิประเทศ
ส่วนใหญ่เป็นทิวเขาสลับ
กับที่ราบหุบเขา ทิวเขาที่สำคัญ ได้แก่ ทิวเขาแดนลาว ทิวเขา ถนนธงชัย และทิว
เขาหลวงพระบาง ยอดเขาที่สูงที่สุด ของประเทศคือ
ดอยอินทนนท์ สูง ๒๕๖๕ เมตร
ตั้งอยู่ในทิวเขาถนนธงชัย
ในเขต จังหวัดเชียงใหม่

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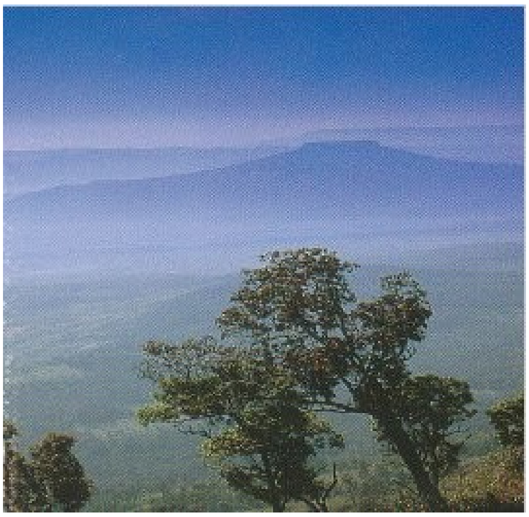
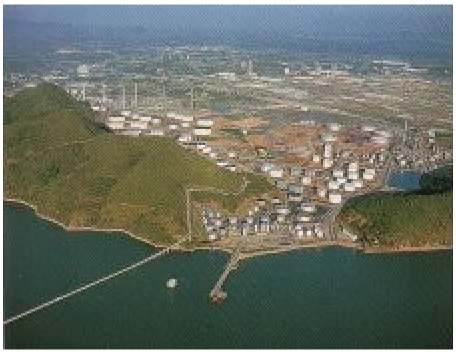


๓. ภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ

ภูมิประเทศส่วนใหญ่เป็น
ที่ราบสูง ในระดับ ความสูง
ระหว่าง ๑๒๐-๔๐๐ เมตรจากระดับน้ำะเล โดยมีสันเขาเป็น ขอบสูงอยู่ทาง ด้านทิศตะวันตกและทิศใต้ ทิวเขาในภาค ตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือไม่สูงมากเหมือนกับทิวเขาในภาคเหนือ และมักมียอดราบ ตัวอย่างของภูเขายอดราบที่ขึ้นชื่อมาก
ได้แก่ ภูกระดึงและภูเรือในจังหวัดเลย แม่น้ำในภาคนี้ที่สำคัญได้แก่ แม่น้ำมูลแม่น้ำชี และแม่น้ำโขง

๔. ภาคใต้ ตั้งอยู่ใน
บริเวณคาบสมุทร
ภูมิประเทศเป็นทิวเขาสูงเป็นแนว ยาวต่อเนื่องไป ตามความยาวของ คาบสมุทรและมีที่ราบชายฝั่งขนาบทิวเขาอยู่ทั้งทางด้านอ่าวไทย และด้านทะเล
อันดามันทิวเขาที่มี
ยอดสูงที่สุดอยู่ที่เขาหลวงใน
จังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช



[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]

Exercise 7

Read the description of different regions of Thailand from item 1 through 6. Find all the topographical names in the text, e.g. [illegible] (Plateau) [illegible] (mountain range) etc.

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Exercise 8
Read the article below and mark the following statements True or False.

[illegible]

T / F

1. The central region is not a river basin. ______
2. The soil in this region is highly fertile. ______
3. The central region is the breadbasket of Thailand. ______
4. This region of Thailand is the most populous. ______

Exercise 9
Read the text describing the image and tell your partner in Thai.

Phu Hor ___ a plateau in Loei Province.

Most of the mountains in Esarn, the northeastern part of Thailand, have the easily identifiable flatlands on their peaks. Good examples are Phu Kradung and Phu Hor peaks. From this point, one can see the complex mountain range on the plateau of Esarn, which is mostly made up of the sandstone topography.

easily identifiable	[illegible]
flatlands on their peaks	[illegible]
complex mountain range	[illegible]

sandstone	[illegible]

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Tip of the Day

King Rama I, founded his new capital on the bank of the Chao Phraya River in 1782 at a small trading center called "Krung Thep". In Thai the word means "City of Angel" and refers to what is generally today, called Bangkok. The derivation of the word "Bangkok" gets a little tricky here. It stems from the transliteration district where Krung Thep was situated, "Ban-gog" or "Bang-magog" - a place full of olive trees.

Exercise 10
Complete the following sentences by selecting the appropriate word(s) from the Jumble Box. An example is provided. The Jumble Box contains more words than you need.

Example: __________ [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

1. _______ [illegible]
2. [illegible] __________
3. [illegible] __________
4. __________ [illegible]
5. [illegible]__________ [illegible]
6. [illegible] __________
7. __________ [illegible]
8. [illegible] __________ [illegible]
9. [illegible] __________
10. [illegible] __________
11. [illegible] __________ [illegible]
12. __________ [illegible]
13. [illegible] __________

14.[illegible] ___________

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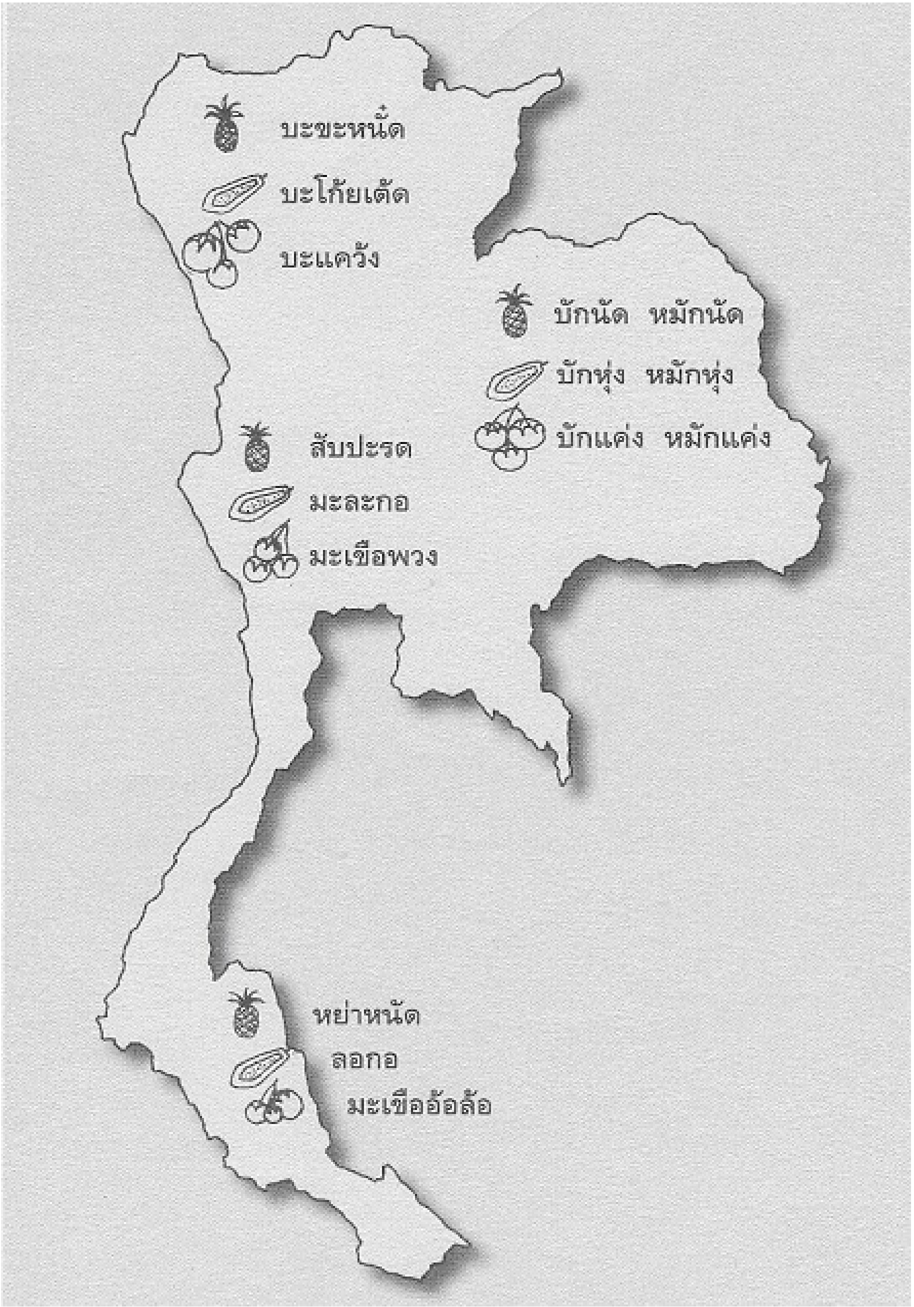
เม็กซิโก ฝรั่งเศส อังกฤษ เกาหลีใต้ มาเลเซีย
เบอร์ลิน
ลาว จาการ์ตา อินเดีย มอสโก ประเทศไทย
ไทเป พนมเปญ ปักกิ่ง วอชิงตัน ดี ซี

Exercise 11
Match the two halves of the following sentences.

1. แม่น้ำเจ้าพระยาเริ่มต้นที่ปากน้ำโพ a. ภูมิประเทศ
2. ทางผ่านแคบๆตัดผ่าน b. ประเทศลาวและพม่า
3. จากไหล่เขา c. ในหน้าฝนขับรถเกือบไม่ได้
4. เวียงจันทน์เป็นเมืองหลวง d. บนยอดเขาไหม
5. ที่ลาดทางใต้ e. ใช้เป็นที่กำบังได้น้อยมาก
6. ทุ่งร้าง f. เดินและขับรถผ่านไม่
ได้
7. ทางขวามือจะเห็นปล่องควัน g. ปกคลุมด้วยป่าสน
8. ในฤดูแล้งป่าไม้ h. แล้วไหลลงสู่อ่าวไทย
9. คุณเห็นเจดีย์ i. ประเทศเขมร
10. ดินเหนียวดีสำหรับการเพาะปลูกแต่ j. เราสามารถ
ตรวจการณ์เห็นที่ราบ
ในหุบเขาได้
11. ชายแดนทางทิศตะวันออกของ k. ของประเทศลาว
ประเทศไทยติดกับ
12. ชายแดนทางทิศเหนือของ l. ของโรงงาน
ประเทศไทยติดกับ

The Language

The official national language, spoken by almost 100 percent of the population, is Thai. It is a tonal language, uninflected, and predominantly monosyllabic borrowed mainly from Khmer, Pali, or Sanskrit. Dialects are spoken in rural areas with regional variations. Chinese and Malay are also spoken in some areas, and English is widely understood in Bangkok and major cities.



Map shown dialects spoken in different parts of the country.

Ethnic Groups

Though the great majority of Thailand's 60 million people are ethnically Thai and Buddhist, the country has a substantial number of minority groups who have historically lived together in harmony. The Chinese are perhaps the most numerous, particularly in urban areas, though they have become so thoroughly assimilated it would be difficult to isolate them as a distinct group. Similarly, while there are Laos and Khmer groups in the northeast and west, nearly all regard themselves as Thai, culturally as well as by nationality. More clearly defined are the Muslims, who are mainly concentrated in the southern provinces, and assorted hill tribes who live in the far north; there are also sizeable communities of Hindus and Sikhs in large cities like Bangkok.

ชาวพื้นเมืองอีสาน

ชาวพื้นเมืองทางเหนือ

Introduction
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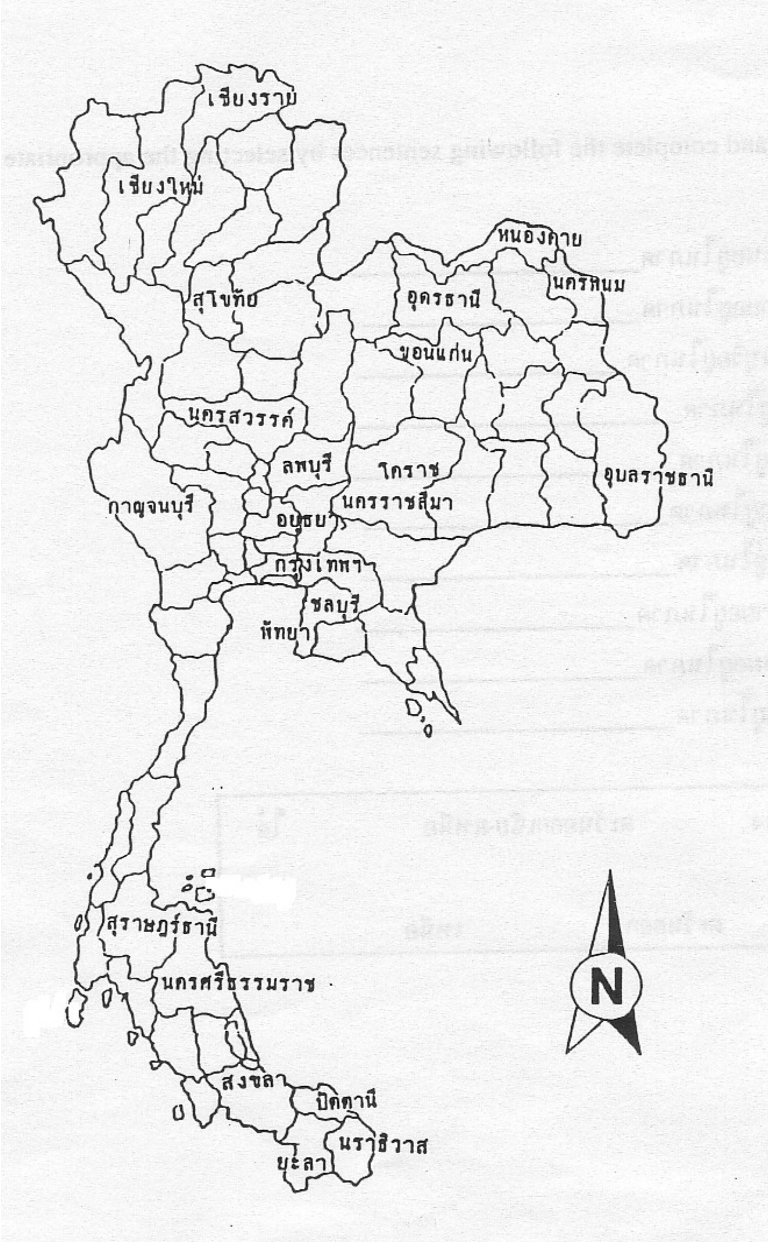
Hilltribe minorities namely Lisu, the Karens, the Black Musers are among the largest groups. The Karens live along the border line of Thailand and Myanmar starting from the topmost part of □□□□□□□□□ to the southern province of □□□□□□□□□□□□□□. The Karens are the hilltribe who are close to the forest. Whichever forest that houses the Karens, that forest will continue its fertile and green environment. It is the sign of natural conservation when the Karens settle there.


เชียงราย
เชียงใหม่
หนองคาย
นครพนม
สุโขทัย
อุดรธานี
ขอนแก่น
นครสวรรค์
ลพบุรี
โคราช
อุบลราชธานี
กาญจนบุรี
นครราชสีมา
อยุธยา
กรุงเทพฯ
ชลบุรี
พัทยา
สุราษฎร์ธานี
นครศรีธรรมราช
สงขลา
ปัตตานี
นราธิวาส
ยะลา
N

1. □□□□□□ to consist of, include, be (followed by one item or a list of items), such as, namely, consisting of, (a prize) to go to (someone).

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ The head of the family is the father.
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □. The first prize went to Mr. A.

2. □□□ Bound stem meaning 'inhabitant of, dweller in,' and placed in front of nouns to form noun derivatives. Note: all nouns in the subentries below take □□ as their classifier.

□□□□□□	a Thai; the Thai
□□□□□□□□□□□□□	foreigner
□□□□□□□□□□	occidental, westerner
□□□□□□□□□□□	oriental, easterner
□□□□□□□	city people
□□□□□□□□□	the British people, Englishmen
□□□□□□	a person living in the wilds
□□□□□□□□□□□□	native, native inhabitant
□□□□□□	inhabitants of the earth
□□□□□□□□	northerner

Words listed above, the bound stem '□□□' can be replaced by '□□' except '□□□□□□' will be replaced by □□ in the word '□□□□□ *the people of the world*'

3. □□□□□ refers to the northeast of Thailand; □□□□□□□ *northeastern Thai, people of NE Thailand*. □□□□□□□□□□ *northeastern food*, □□□□□□□□ *the northeast, the northeastern part of Thailand*. **BUT** when referring to directions, the word □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ is used: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (*NE*).

4. □□□ Way, by way of, via, toward, in, through.

□□□□□□	to the right
□□□□□□□□	via air
□□□□□□□□	The road is bad.
□□□□□□□□□	to the south, on the south, southward
□□□□□□□	waterway, by water
□□□□□□□□	in the north

5. Asking for the names of a place

The verb needed in asking for the name of a place is □□□□ '*to be named*' as is used in asking for the name of a person.

Pattern: place + □□□□ + □□□□
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□
the capital city of America name what

BUT to ask for the name of an object, the verb needed to be used is □□□□□ (*to be called*). This verb can be followed by the preposition □□□, which is equivalent, in this case, to the preposition '*as*' in English.

Question: □□□ □□□□□(□□□) □□□□
This is called what?

Answer: □□□ (□□□□□□□□) □□□□□□

Case study: □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□
He name Somchai but everyone call him as Pom

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Vocabularly

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[illegible]	island
[illegible]	to be related to each other
[illegible]	such as
[illegible]	capital city
[illegible]	to call (See grammar notes)
[illegible]	it can be called
[illegible]	identity
[illegible]	tributary, branch of a river
[illegible]	long, narrow strips
[illegible]	river
[illegible]	Chao Phraya River
[illegible]	Mekhong River
[illegible]	live separately
[illegible]	mud
[illegible]	namely
[illegible]	along
[illegible]	to flow
[illegible]	mountain saddle
[illegible]	flow by
[illegible]	sound changed
[illegible]	meaning changed
[illegible]	to make a border
[illegible]	concealment
[illegible]	to flank
[illegible]	edge
[illegible]	similar to
[illegible] / [illegible]	peninsula
[illegible]	ditch
[illegible]	ethnic minorities
[illegible]	steep
[illegible]	shores
[illegible]	mountain people
[illegible]	native inhabitant
[illegible]	Mountain (use in Northern part of Thailand)
[illegible]	formerly
[illegible]	clay
[illegible]	territory
[illegible]	silt
[illegible]	sandy soil
[illegible]	continuously
[illegible]	northwest

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Vocabularly

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[illegible]	southwest
[illegible]	northeast
[illegible]	southeast
[illegible]	situate in, at
[illegible]...	each separate person
[illegible]	locality, domain
[illegible]	to be regarded as
[illegible]	continent
[illegible]	sea
[illegible]	to pile up on
[illegible]	special guided tours
[illegible]	on the side of
[illegible]	pass
[illegible]	mountain range
[illegible]	north
[illegible]	south
[illegible]	west
[illegible]	east
[illegible]	cover
[illegible]	renowned
[illegible]	observation post
[illegible]	alluvial plain
[illegible]	lowland (uneven on the surface)
[illegible]	a plateau
[illegible]	flag
[illegible]	natural
[illegible]	besides, moreover, in addition to
[illegible]	in land
[illegible]	area
[illegible]	swamp
[illegible]	population
[illegible]	the southern part of the countr y
[illegible]	mangrove forest
[illegible]	tropical evergreen forest
[illegible]	to rest
[illegible]	area
[illegible]	region
[illegible]	mountain
[illegible]	topography

[illegible]	to be engaged in (doing something)
[illegible]	famous

Geography

Thai SOLT I

Vocabularly

Module 4 Lesson 2

[illegible]	have holidays 3 days consecutively
[illegible]	mountain peak
[illegible]	sea level
[illegible]	to state, to tell
[illegible]	features
[illegible]	custom, tradition
[illegible]	to deploy
[illegible]	alternately with
[illegible]	complexity
[illegible]	tamarind orchard
[illegible]	orange orchard
[illegible]	Myanmar
[illegible]	ridge
[illegible]	important
[illegible]	barrier
[illegible]	densely
[illegible]	refer to, mean (v.)
[illegible]	group of islands
[illegible]	to hide
[illegible]	beach
[illegible]	valley
[illegible]	next to, adjacent to
[illegible]	rank (v.)
[illegible]	gulf
[illegible]	refer to northeastern Thailand (See grammar notes)
[illegible]	fertile
[illegible]	national park
[illegible]	breadbasket

Culture Notes
Module 4 Lesson 2

This golden-ax shaped land has been known for centuries as Siam. Nowadays, it is known as Thailand. The country's physiography is highly diversified, but with mountain systems predominant feature. A series of parallel ranges, with a north-south trend, occupies the northern and western portions of the country. These are the source of many rivers. The Northeast is a large plateau. The Central Region is a vast alluvial fertile plain. The South is a long coastline facing the South China Sea, part of the Pacific, and the Indian Ocean. Situated at the center of mainland Southeast Asia, Thailand is bordered to the North and West across Salween River by Myanmar (Burma), to the North and Northeast across the Mekong River by Laos, to the East by Cambodia (Kampu-chea), and on the South across Kra Isthmus by Malaysia. As a result of its location, Thailand has become the "Golden Land", rich in natural resources and biodiversity. With an area of some 198,062 square miles, Thailand is the third largest country in Southeast Asia, after Indonesia and Myanmar.

There are conflicting opinions as to the origins of the Thais. Three decades ago it could be said with presumed certainty that the Thais originated in the southern part of what is now China about 4,500 years ago. Recently, however, this theory has been altered by the discovery of prehistoric artifacts in the village of Ban Chiang in the Northeast. These include evidence of bronze metallurgy going back 3,500 years, as well as other indication of a far more sophisticated culture than any previously suspected by archaeologists.

The population of Thailand (2000) is 61 million, about 10 million of whom live in the capital city of Bangkok. The largest ethnic minority is the Chinese and other ethnic groups include Malays, Cambodians, Vietnamese, and Indians.

The country is blessed with an equal variety of natural resources. Though logging is now restricted in the teak forests of the north, the region contains rich deposits of fluoride, wolfram, and tungsten and its revering valleys support a large number of orchards and farms. Potash is plentiful in the northeast, and mulberry plantations have traditionally sustained the cultivation of silkworms. Both fluoride and gems are mined in the west, while some of the finest sapphires in the world come from the mountains. The finest sapphires in the world come form the mountains of irrigation canals which supply water not only to countless rice

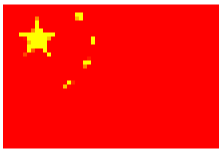
fields but also to vegetable farms and fruit orchards. Natural gas deposits in the Gulf of Thailand are supplying energy for many development projects, particularly along the Eastern Seaboard. In addition to a plentiful supply of seafood, the south has extensive deposits of tin and huge plantations of coconuts, cashews, and other fruits.

Geography
Thai SOLT I

Application Activities
Module 4 Lesson 2

Activity 1 (Pair Work)
Look at the flags of countries below. Cross out the names of the countries that are not bordering on Thailand.

□□□□□□□□
□□□



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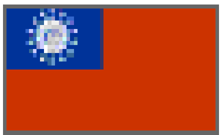

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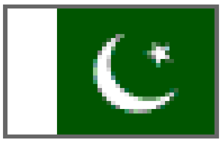

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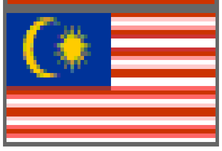

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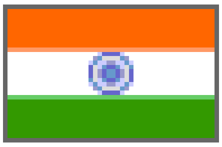

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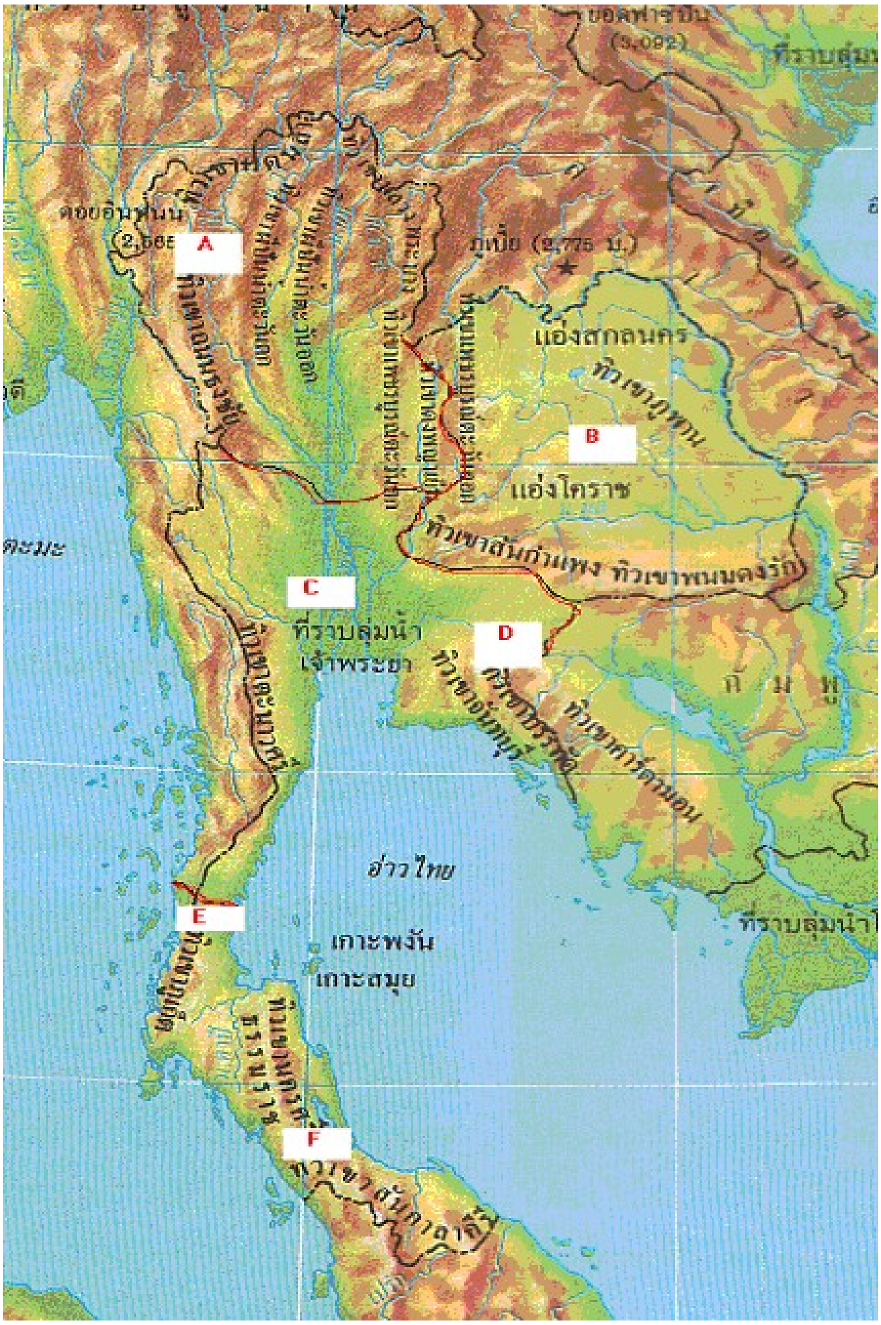
Activity 2
Match the letters on the map with the topographical areas listed be low.

□□

___ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

___ คาบสมุทรแคบๆ
___ ที่ราบลุ่ม
___ ภูเขาและเนินเขาลาดลงสู่ที่ราบชายฝั่งทะเล
___ ที่ราบสูงโคราช
___ เทือกเขาไม่สูงมากและ หุบเขา

<u>Geography</u>
<u>Thai SOLT I</u>
Application Activities
Module 4 Lesson 2



Application Activities
Module 4 Lesson 2

Activity 3 (Pair Work)
Listen as the instructor reads a dialogue. Two friends, Kesinee and Nuchanart, are planning to travel in Thailand. They are looking through the travel guide and deciding where they want to go. Listen to the dialogue and then answer the questions below.

1. What prompted the idea of taking the trip?

____

2. Where did they decide to go?

____

3. What did they expect to see?

____

4. Where would they be staying?

____

Activity 4
Your partner is visiting Thailand. He/she would like to get the information from you about the city of Phang Nga. In order to provide the necessary information, both of you should first read the text written below. Find the unfamiliar words in the Vocabulary section of the lesson.

[illegible]

Application Activities
Module 4 Lesson 2

Activity 5
Listen while you look at the country names on the left column and r epeat the names of their capital cities.

[illegible]	[illegible]
1. [illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]
8. [illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible]	[illegible]
10. [illegible]	[illegible]
11. [illegible]	[illegible]
12. [illegible]	[illegible]
13. [illegible]	[illegible]
14. [illegible]	[illegible]

Activity 6 (Pair Work)
Student A

You look only at chart A, your partner looks only at chart B on the next page. Your partner has information you need to complete chart A. Take turns asking questions and filling in the answers.

Examples : A: [illegible]
B: [illegible]

A:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	

[illegible] [illegible]

Application Activities
Module 4 Lesson 2

Student B
You look only at chart B, your partner looks only at chart A on the previous page. Your partner has information you need to complete chart B. Take turns asking questions and filling in the answers.

Examples : A: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
B: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

B:	□□□□□□	□□□□□□□□□
	□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□□□
	□□□□□□□	
	□□□□□□□	
	□□□□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□□□
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	□□□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□
	□□□□□□□□□	
	□□□	

Activity 7
America-Quiz. Your instructor will ask you questions about the topography and geography of the United States. If you understand the questions, you should be able to come up with an answer. Who is the geography ace in your class?

Activity 8
Take 5 minutes to prepare your own briefing on geography and terrain of an area of your choice. Choose from your home state, a vacation spot, a previous duty location, or any place of interest. Use the blackboard to illustrate what the area looks like a) on the map and b) in a cross section of the terrain. Time permitting, allow classmates to ask some questions.

Activity 9
Observation reports: Your teacher will give each of you a piece of paper with English cues. Now prepare and give your observation

report to your class as if they were a group of Thai soldiers. There will be a comprehension check to see if they understood the pertinent information in your reports.

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 4 Lesson 2

Activity 1
You will hear from the instructor 10 sentences in Thai, each containing the name of a country. Mark the correct English name. You will hear each sentence twice.

1. a) China
b) Laos
c) Cambodia

2. a) Lebanon
b) Burma
c) Singapore

3. a) Brazil
b) Turkey
c) Switzerland

4. a) Belgium
b) Thailand
c) Philippines

5. a) Japan
b) Iran
c) Spain

6. a) Russia
b) England
c) France

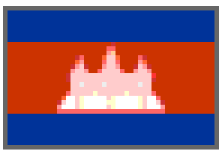
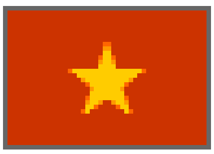
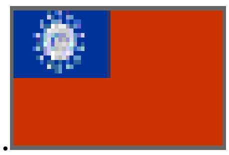
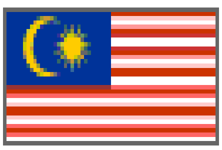
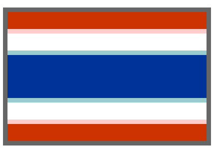
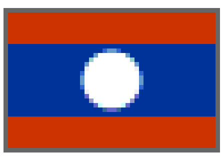
7. a) Indonesia
b) Brunei
c) Hong Kong

8. a) Netherlands
b) Norway
c) Portugal

9. a) Korea
b) Australia
c) Malaysia

10. a) India
b) Philippines
c) Vietnam

Activity 2 (Work on the map)
A: Fill in names of the countries
B: The capital city of each country
C: Write the numbers representing the flag of each country

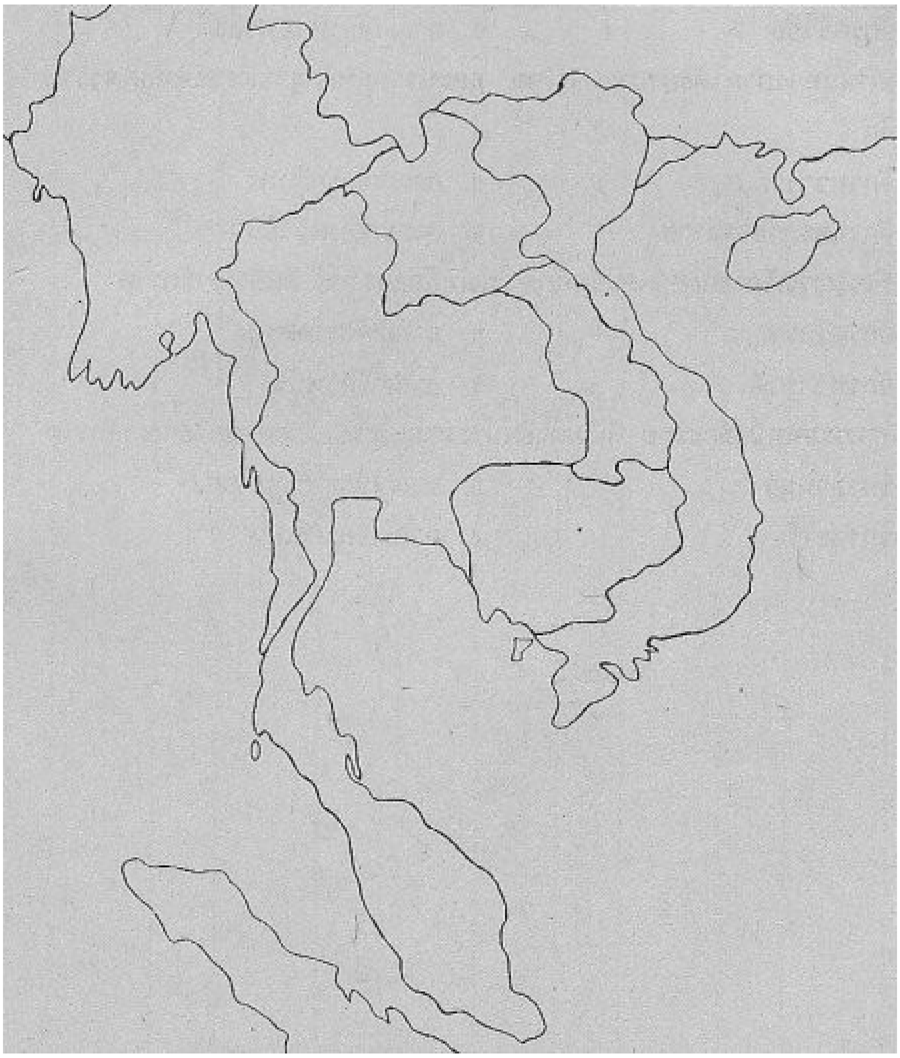
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

Geography

Thai SOLT I

Skill Enhancement Activities

Module 4 Lesson 2



Activity 3

Read the text below and answer the question.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

What does this text best describe?

a. Different regions, different dialects.

b. Origin of words.

c. Thais living in the rural areas.

Geography

Thai SOLT I

Skill Enhancement Activities

Module 4 Lesson 2

Activity 4

Look in the Introduction section at the map shown dialects spoken in different parts of the country again. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words given in the Jumble Box.

1. [illegible] ___________
2. [illegible] ___________
3. [illegible] ___________
4. [illegible] ___________
5. [illegible] ___________
6. [illegible] ___________
7. [illegible] ___________
8. [illegible] ___________
9. [illegible] ___________

[illegible]

Activity 5

Describing Thailand's borders. Listen to the instructor and fill out the missing information in the text below.

[illegible]. [illegible] ________ _______ __________ ___________ [illegible] _______ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ________ [illegible]

[illegible]. [illegible] ___________ [illegible] _______ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ________ [illegible]

Activity 6

Listen to the instructor's passage and answer the questions.

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

Geography
Thai SOLT I
Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 4 Lesson 2

Activity 7
Your instructor will divide the class into teams of 2 students each and give each group the sections of a text which has been cut up. Reassemble the text in its logical sequence. The first team to do this correctly is the winner!

Activity 8
Complete the following text with words from the Jumble Box.

[illegible] ________ [illegible] ______ [illegible] ______ ______ [illegible] ________ [illegible] ______ [illegible] _____ [illegible] ___ [illegible] [illegible] __________ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] _____ [illegible] ____ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ________

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			

Activity 9
You will hear from the instructor several observation reports. Mark the correct statement for each one.

1. The observer checked the terrain for
   a) water sources.
   b) vehicle suitability.
   c) rock formations.

2. The observer talks about
   a) the dense vegetation.
   b) some unique features.
   c) the many settlements.

3. The observer describes
   a) a boat trip upstream.
   b) the course of a river.
   c) hoe river locks work.

4. The observer noticed that the industrial site
   a) is easily surveyed.

b) is heavily guarded.
c) is hidden from view.

5. The observer finds the terrain

a) hard to survey.
b) overpopulated.
c) suitable for vehicles.

6. The observer is positioned

a) in open terrain.
b) above a narrow valley.
c) near a garrison town.

<u>Geography</u>
<u>Thai SOLT I</u>
Homework
Module 4 Lesson 2

Activity 1
Recognize East and Southeast Asian countries and their capitals and write them in the provided spaces.

Geography
Thai SOLT I
Homework
Module 4 Lesson 2

[illegible]	[illegible]
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________
__________	__________

Activity 2
Describing Thailand's borders. Listen to the recording and fill out the missing information in the text below.

[illegible] ________ ________ __________
[illegible] __________ ______________
[illegible] __________ ____________
[illegible] __________

Reference: [illegible] (N.); [illegible] (S.); [illegible] (E.); [illegible] (W.); [illegible] (SE.); [illegible] (SW.); [illegible](NE); [illegible] (NW.)

Activity 3
Listen to the recording and answer the questions.

1. [illegible]

____

2. [illegible]

____

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

Geography
Thai SOLT I
Homework
Module 4 Lesson 2

Activity 4
Render the following text into English. You may use the lesson glossary for vocabulary help.

เราต้องการภูมิประเทศที่เราหลบซ่อนได้เพื่อวางกำลัง จะต้องเป็นที่ที่เดินและขับรถผ่าน ได้ ดินจะต้องไม่กลายเป็นโคลนในหน้าฝน ถ้าเป็นดินปนทรายก็ยิ่งดี ภูมิประเทศควร จะเป็นที่
ลุ่มๆดอนๆเพราะจะช่วยในการซ่อนพราง ควรจะมีต้นไม้หลายชนิด
ผสมกัน ที่ราบในหุบเขาอาจจะดีที่สุด เราใช้ไหล่เขาเป็นที่
ตรวจการณ์ เราต้องการสิ่งกีดขวาง ธรรมชาติสักสองสามอย่างด้วยเช่นทางผ่านแคบๆหรือคู บึง และฝั่งแม่น้ำชัน

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